Sierra National Forest Trip Report
Trip Date: October 22, 1996

Attendees:
Native American Consultants: (coordinated by Lori Planas): Norman Turner, Edith Beecher, Martha Beecher, Melba Beecher, Gladys McKinney, and Vernett Calhoun (observer).
US Forest Service: Dirk Charley, Lori Planas (Tribal Relations Program Manager), Mark Smith (Silviculturist), and Joanna Clines (botanist)
DPR: Kean S. Goh and Randy Segawa

Trip Objectives:
1) To present phase one monitoring results of herbicide residues in plant materials.
2) To present general plan for phase two monitoring.
3) To solicit inputs from Native Americans consultants and US Forest Service staff for phase two.

1) Phase I Results to date were presented
A total of 32 samples were taken at Sierra National Forest. Eight out of 21 samples were positive inside the treated areas; and one out of 12 samples were positive outside the treatment areas. Willow shoot was the positive sample taken at seven weeks after application of hexazinone (Velpar L). The willow was located immediately outside the treatment area. The following is the complete list of plant materials with analytical methods developed for hexazinone, triclopyr and glyphosate and **a) found and monitored in Sierra National Forest at Kings River and Pineridge (seven plant types),** and b) found and monitored in Lassen, Eldorado or Stanislaus National Forests.

Bitter cherry shoot (b)	Dogwood shoots (b)
Black oak acorns	**Golden fleece foliage (a,b)**
Bracken fern roots (a,b)	**Manzanita berries (a,b)**
Buckbrush shoots (a,b)	Pearly everlasting foliage (b)
Deerbrush shoots (a,b)	**Soaproot bulbs (a,b)**
Elderberry (b)	Watercress foliage (b)
Deergrass stalks (b)	**Willow shoots (a)**

2) Proposed phase II
a) has three objectives: validate analytical methods, determine herbicides dissipation in plants, and determine distance of off-site herbicide movement detectable in plants.
b) monitors triclopyr, hexazinone, and glyphosate residues in selected plants
c) is a two-year study covering Eldorado, Sierra, and Stanislaus NF (no herbicide applications planned for Lassen).
d) about 1,000 samples will be analyzed.

3) Inputs
a) Sampling: Mark suggested we sample at interval along the buffer to provide him with information on adequacy of width of buffer.
b) Plants: Priority as suggested by consultants: buckbrush, manzanita berries, soaproot, and golden fleece.
c) Redbud: Lori suggested doing a dissipation study on redbud in a separate plot, since redbud is

such an important basketry plant that could potential occur in future spray areas.